FBIS DAILY REPORT

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4 December 1979

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES CUBILLOS REMARKS

PY302231 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2020 GMT 30 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (NA)--A qualified spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry said today that if the alleged remarks of Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos regarding the validity of the British arbitration award on the Beagle Channel "are true," they interfere and harm the mediation process and even distort the mediation's objective. The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, emphasized that "it is well known that the pope's mediation deals with the final demarcation of the southern zone between Argentina and Chile; therefore, it includes all the islands, maritime areas and airspace in this area."

In relation to the remarks made by Foreign Minister Cubillos and other Chilean advisers on the Beagle problem, remarks which were reported by international news agencies, the Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman indicated that "they have called attention to the fact that the established procedures are not being followed, that all the information related to the mediation must be agreed on and released in a single and simultaneous statement in Rome, Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile."

The Chilean newspaper EL MERCURIO, which is also distributed in Buenos Aires, printed Cubillos' remarks that "the British award is a ruling in accordance with current international law." The Chilean foreign minister referred, according to the Santiago newspaper, to a report from Washington which was distributed by a U.S. news agency reporting on an alleged solution to the Beagle conflict on the basis of Chile keeping the Picton and Lennox islands and Argentina getting Nueva Island. This report was categorically denied by both Argentine and Chilean spokesmen who are participating in the mediation in the Vatican.

According to Cubillos, "If the Vatican is still in the stage of gathering information on the southern zone conflict, and this stage has not yet ended, there cannot be a suggestion or even a date."

Lawyer Francisco Orrego Vicuna, former president of the Chilean delegation to the Mixed Commission No 2 and member of the advisory commission in the mediation, also confirmed the position of the Chilean Government on the legality of the arbitration award. Orrego Vicuna said to EL MERCURIO that "Chilean public opinion can rest assured that the arbitration award has always been legal, ever since it was ruled; therefore, all the islands south of the channel are entirely Chilean."

NICARAGUA DISMISSES BUENOS AIRES EMBASSY PERSONNEL

PY040001 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2106 GMT 3 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (NA)--Diplomatic sources revealed this afternoon that the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta has dismissed all its embassy employees in Buenos Aires, including Ambassador Noel Sacasa Sevilla, and that until this situation is normalized, it has entrusted its representation to the Panamanian Embassy.

Ambassador Sacasa Sevilla resigned just before former President Anastasio Somoza was overthrown but was later confirmed in his post by the revolutionary junta which took power in Nicaragua. Sacasa Sevilla reportedly intends to live in Argentina and has begun the paperwork necessary to do so.

MACHINERY TO BUILD NUCLEAR PLANTS PURCHASED FROM USSR

PY031432 Paris AFP in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (AFP)--The Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) has purchased three cold rolling mills to produce seamless tubes for its nuclear plants, according to information released here today. According to this information, the deal falls within the framework of Argentine-Soviet trade agreements, and the CNEA purchased the rolling mills from the Mashinoeksport enterprise.

One of these rolling mills is currently being assembled in Buenos Aires under the advice of Soviet engineers. It will produce tubes from 12 to 32 millimeters in diameter to supply the needs of the Argentine nuclear enterprise.

NAVY COMMANDER LAMBRUSCHINI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY040132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1713 GMT 3 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpts] Azul, Buenos Aires Province, 3 Dec (NA)--Adm Armando Lambruschini, commander of the navy, admitted today that there are points of agreement between the political proposal which the armed forces will release this month and the report that an international news agency made about this document in Washington. Lambruschini, who arrived in this city to visit the Azopardo naval base, said that he only learned about the report from the newspapers, and "I do not know if the document is authentic, but there are some points of agreement."

The head of the navy reiterated that the political proposal will be released this month. He said: "I can officially state that we have promised to publish the document in December."

The naval chief, who gave a press conference at noon today, also referred to the recent remarks made by Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, saying that "as long as we are developing the mediation, any opinion can be either good or imprudent." Lambruschini said: "I believe that no statement should be made in this regard until an official report on the progress of the mediation is issued. Otherwise, anything said does not help at all."

The naval chief was also asked "if there are plans to take some action" against the United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) for the measures implemented by this organization as a result of the recent approval of the new labor law. The naval chief reponded: "CUTA is a group of leaders who have no legal or union standing. Therefore, no measure can be taken against something which does not exist--at least this is my belief."

Another question asked if "a consultation would be made with the people to introduce a reform of the national constitution aimed at institutionalizing the military." Lambruschini said that "in principle, we have not decided whether the constitution should be changed or not. Therefore, I cannot say how this is going to be done, as we still have not decided."

The naval chief referred to his recent remarks regarding "the rejuvenation of politics," saying that what he meant was the "rejunvenation not only of political leaders but also of union leaders."

One of the reporters asked him "if it could be deduced from his words that the current leaders are bad or old." He said: "No. I have never said either old or bad. I only said rejuvenation. Now, anyone can interpret this in his own way."

His opinion was then asked about the remarks made by Francisco Manrique, former minister of social welfare, who questioned "those who have used and are using their military positions or possibilities to get involved in politics." He said: "The law does not prohibit those who are retired from the armed forces from engaging in political activity."

JUSTICIALISTS REJECT LABOR ASSOCIATIONS LAW

PY031649 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1118 GMT 1 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (NA)--The Justicialist Party has voiced its "most categoric rejection of the new labor associations law," and also of the new legal framework established for social services and projects. "The social services of the workers will be expropriated," stated the Justicialist Party declaration released last night. "Such plundering affects not only the legitimate right of ownership but also implies the dismantling of a magnificent system."

With regard to the labor associations law, the Peronist manifesto stated that "this law looks more like a punitive instrument than a means to protect and voice the legitimate desires of the workers, as is stated in its preamble." The manifesto added that "to deny the legitimacy of labor organizations is to deny an essential sector of our society the right to honorably and freely participate in the political, social, material and economic activities of our nation."

The Justicialist declaration went on to say that "the new law opens a dangerous schism between workers and enterprises; it threatens to deprive a vast sector of our community of its legitimate assets; it brings arbitrariness and a lack of established guidelines into the salary issue; it establishes strict state control in the management of the organizations which are being encouraged and denies the workers the right to participate by means of their organizations in the great debate which has been promised to establish the nation's political future."

The communique warned that "the breakdown of labor structures and the practical elimination of the collective labor bargaining system creates the appropriate atmosphere for changing true demands of the workers into banners for those who advocate class struggle as a means to stimulate confrontation among Argentines. "The disintegration of the fatherland, which we Argentines managed to prevent at the most crucial pointof our history, has always been motivated by schisms, anarchy or terrorism," the declaration stated. "For this very reason," the manifesto concluded, "it is difficult to understand actions like this law which pave the way for situations such as the one we Argentines (?have avoided).

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO DISCUSSES POLITICS, OTHER TOPICS

PY301504 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Nov 79 PY

[Text] In good humor, President Joao Baptista Figueiredo held a 10-minute roundtable discussion with reporters who were present in Curitiba, where the president spent the day. Speaking about almost everything, the president discussed subjects ranging from politics to the Iranian crisis and the rationing of fuel.

Regarding the veto of the existence of legal intraparty subgroups [sublegendas], he said he has an opinion in this regard, and that he will announce it in due time, but that he does not yet have any prediction regarding the development of the party reorganization process.

Concerning remarks made by several military officers calling the attention of the citizenry to the tone used by the communists in their remarks, Figueiredo decisively said: I see the problem in the same manner the military officers see it, in gender, number and grade.

Asked whether subversion was worrying the government, he said: No, but they have to learn that we know and that, if necessary, we will fight it. So far there is no need, he concluded.

After discussing subjects of a political nature, President Figueiredo discussed the U.S.-Iranian conflict, terming it very serious and saying that it might affect Brazil in the short run.

The president also justified the recent increase in the prices of gasoline and other petroleum byproducts, stating that in 1973, the price of petroleum per barrel was $3, and that now it is being sold at $48 per barrel on the spot market.

Reversing the position of reporters, President Figueiredo began asking them questions. Do you think the nation will be able to pay this difference? It would mean going bankrupt. I cannot subsidize this. Absolutely, I cannot subsidize it. He also said that fuel rationing will take place if necessary, and that the government has no preestablished date for adopting this measure.

Indirectly criticizing the press, Figueiredo stated that if the questions were made to help the government, everything would be well. What is wrong with you is that you make questions and take a negative conclusion to the people. And he asked a reporter: What would you do if you were the president of the republic? I am not the president of the republic, the reporter answered.

In conclusion, good humored and speaking his mind, Figueiredo said: How I would like to be a reporter, if only for 1 day. Poor fellow!

PLANNING MINISTER COMMENTS ON MIDEAST TRIP

PY031842 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Delfim Netto believes that his trip to Iraq and Saudi Arabia yielded satisfactory results because, according to him, they will allow the country to significantly increase its exports to the Middle East within 2 or 3 years.

The creation of a bank and an insurance company with joint Brazilian-Iraqi capital will help finance part of Brazil's exports to that country. A Brazilian mission will go to Iraq at the beginning of next year to lay the groundwork for the establishment of the two enterprises.

According to the planning minister, agreement was reached in Iraq to begin in 1980 the negotiations for long-term trade contracts to sell Brazilian products. The best prospects are soybeans, corn and cars. According to him, these first contacts will help the two countries overcome a critical problem in Mideast trade, which is the lack of a regular freight line. The minister said: "With this we will establish the minimum necessary volume of trade to justify a freight line--let us say once a month."

The exports of manufactured products to Iraq will be arranged through consulting enterprises. The minister indicated that the government will create a consortium of consulting enterprises, and they will send their experts to Baghdad to evaluate the local 5-year plan. "These men will analyze the plan and earmark the projects which appear to be feasible for implementing in Brazil. The plan will give special attention to extensions of power lines, transport and telecommunications, and in all of these sectors we have good prospects to become suppliers," he said.

According to the report of Minister Delfim Netto, it wasarranged in Saudi Arabia for that country's planning minister to come to Brazil in April with a group of Saudi Arabian businessmen, and there are prospects for good deals. The soybean crushing industry, whose installation in Saudi Arabia was also negotiated by Delfim Neto, would involve a Brazilian cooperative, a Saudi Arabian enterprise and possibly INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS International Trade S.A.].

The planning minister's idea is to do in Saudi Arabia the same as in Iraq to increase trade. The Saudi Arabians also have a 5-year plan, and the desire of the Brazilian Government is to find within this plan the sectors which Brazil is capable of supplying and to encourage Brazilian enterprises to tighten commercial bonds with Saudi Arabia. The freight line which could be created to serve Iraq could also be used for Saudi Arabia.

Delfim Netto categorically denied that his trip to the Middle East was aimed at discussing the supply of oil for the exports of Brazilian arms and nuclear technology. He also denied that a proposal was made to let Brazil pay for part of its imports of Iraqi oil in cruzeiros. He explained that during a dinner with the president of the Iraqi Central Bank, they began to discuss positive formulas to allow developing countries to pay for the oil they import, and that this was one of the ideas they talked about. However, "no proposal or suggestion was made in this regard."

CONGRESSMEN STONED, INSULTED IN SEPARATE INCIDENTS

PY040211 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Dec 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Executive Board of the Senate will study next week the possibility of suspending the use of congressional car license plates. The suspension would be prompted by the fact that in the last 2 days 2 congressmen were involved in incidents: The car of Senator Jose Sarney from Maranhao, president of the National Renewal Alliance [as published] was stoned, and Senator Gilvan Rocha from the Brazilian Democratic Movement [as published] of Segipe was insulted while he was driving his car to the Senate building.

PINOCHET DENIES EXISTENCE OF POLITICAL LIBERALIZATION

PY040157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2150 GMT 3 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 3 Dec (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet warned today that his government has no reasons to allow political liberalization, and that it will use its energy to maintain peace, order and tranquility for all Chileans.

He stated that the government will not accelerate the current process, nor will it change its course; but it will take careful steps toward the country's new democratic institutionalization. These steps do not mean, however, that there is a political liberalization, although many want to interpret such steps that way.

He reiterated that the attitude of some politicians trying to hasten the current process represents that of a minority which has forgotten that histroy "has left them behind."

He asserted that in facing the intensification of terrorist activities, the government "will be inflexible in maintaining its authority and energy to insure order and tranquility for all Chileans." Late last month presumably leftist extremists tried to rob an armored bank truck and a supermarket, provoking a gunfight in which one policeman died and another was injured.

President Pinochet made these remarks during a public ceremony held at the government house.

SHOTS FIRED AT FORMER SECRET SERVICE CHIEF'S HOUSE

PY011357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 1 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, 30 Nov (AFP)--There were shots fired tonight at the house of Gen Manuel Contreras, former chief of the Chilean Secret Service by unidentified persons in a car, Radio Portales has reported here. The station did not give further details of the attack but noted that police are investigating it.

FORTY-SIX ARRESTED FOR HOLDING DEMONSTRATION

PY010132 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The 46 persons arrested yesterday for staging political street demonstrations in the Alameda area are currently being held by the Interior Ministry. Of these 46 prisoners, 35 are men and 11 are women who are being held at the 1st and 9th police precincts, respectively.

The office of the interior minister reported that the possibility of charging the group with violating national security law is being studied. According to current laws, the interior minister is allowed 5 days before notifying the courts of the status of the prisoners.

At the same time, the Interior Ministry is studying the case of the two members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] who sought asylum at the Canadian Embassy on Tuesday and were later arrested. The two MIRistas are being held by the National Information Center [CNI], which is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES PRO-FREI DEMONSTRATORS

PY291809 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 29 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 28 Nov (AFP)--Seventy-two persons who were detained for taking part in a demonstration supporting former President Eduardo Frei were released today, it was reported here. The detainees, held at the carabineros headquarters, were released because the Ministry of the Interior did not make any charges against them. The 72 persons took part in a demonstration by the Democratic Youth Movement that was not authorized by the Chilean military government.

The former Christian Democratic president (1964-1970) and the main leader of the opposition to Gen Augusto Pinochet's government termed Chilean policy "hard, closed and without internal and external prospects." Among the released persons were the president of the youth movement, Miguel Salazar, and a former congressman of the disbanded Christian Democratic Party, Ricardo Homarzabal.

POLICE GIVE DETAILS OF LATEST CLASHES WITH EXTREMISTS

PY011417 Paris AFP in Spanish 0443 GMT 1 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that a total of 23 ultraleftists participated directly or indirectly in last Saturday's attack on a truck belonging to the Bank of Concepcion in which a policeman was killed. Seven men and two women, members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], participated in the attack. Three of them have reportedly been fully identified through drawings [words indistinct] details given by a witness. Carabineros soldier Bruno Burdiles was hit by eight bullets and killed in the attack.

Police have also reported that the extremist killed in a clash this week in the eastern part of the capital has been identified as Ricardo Ruz Zanartu. Ruz was the fourth-ranking man in the MIR chain of command and was in charge of the financial affairs of the movement, it was said. When Ruz, a 33-year-old state teacher was shot down by carabineros, he was carrying a grenade, a submachinegun and an automatic pistol as well as subversive documents. The police were certain that Ruz took part in the attack on the Bank of Concepcion truck.

Mir Confirms Ruz Death

PY011808 Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 1 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Dec (AFP)--The outlawed Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] confirmed here today the death of one of its leaders in a clash with the police. Ricardo Ruz Zanartu, 33, was killed in a shootout with a carabineros patrol in the southern part of this capital. Official reports said that Ruz was "the fourth-ranking man" in the chain of command of the ultraleft movement, accused of having undertaken many terrorist actions in the last few months.

The underground organization said in a communique issued today: "Comrade Ricardo Ruz, who fell in valiant and outnumbered resistance against the forces of repression, was a founder of the MIR and a prominent leader." The shootout took place last Tuesday when security forces tried to find a combat group of the extreme left which killed a policeman last week in an unsuccessful attack.

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH CARIBBEAN PEOPLES

PA011434 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p D-9 PA

[Speech by President Luis Herrera Campins at the inauguration of the fourth labor conference of Caribbean workers in Central Park on 20 November 1979]

[Excerpts] We can at no time be indifferent to the fate of the peoples who are now, in immense numbers, being born into independence. On the contrary, we feel concern, anxiety, affection, interest and sympathy for the struggle the peoples of the Caribbean, particularly the workers, are waging on different fronts.

They have to fight against that interplay of dependency mentioned by Jose Gomez Cerda [presumably a previous speaker] in his interesting statement. They must neither fall into the traditional dependence on the United States of America nor lean toward new dependence on Soviet communism. Each country must try to forge its own destiny, choose its own path and then walk along it with freedom and dignity in a permanent search for social justice.

In addition to a kind of geographical war, there has also been an effort to promote a racism in the Caribbean which seeks to pit blacks against mulattos, mulattos against mestizos, blacks against Hindus and Hindus against blacks so imperialist domination of any type may take root in these great islands without difficulty. We believe there is a need for a true and sincere integration throughout our America. We must seek all those things that unite us, that bring us together, that link us in the common striving for national and human enhancement. The Caribbean islands need the encouragement of the countries which have already attained their emancipation in order to achieve the independence of the metropolises which still exist in our sea. [as published]

In this regard, you may be sure there is total sympathy in Venezuela for all Caribbean liberation movements. We do not intend to force the will of those peoples to independence, but we smile and are happy when we see they have shortened the path and traversed the distance between colonialism and liberation. That is why I am happy to see that the independence movement has taken on great strength and extraordinary vigor in the Caribbean. Recently, when St Vincent achieved its independence, I had the honor, as the democratic president of a democratic country, of knowing that the only Latin American delegates with the natives at the time of their independence were the representatives of the Venezuelan Government. We will continue to do the same, as the Dutch, French and English islands of the Caribbean achieve the independence they richly deserve.

My government has decided to develop a policy of solidarity with the peoples of the Caribbean, not just with the governments of the Caribbean. We wish to take part in the anguish and hope of those people. However, this solidarity will not be manifested only in cases of catastrophe, when pain brings people closer together. We also wish to offer it in the everyday context of our relations with those countries and peoples. For this reason, we want an integral closeness--a closeness between Venezuela and each of the Caribbean countries--and a closeness between the various Venezuelan sectors and the national government and the various sectors of those countries. We want to promote a constant and permanent exchange so, as we get to know each other better, we will be more conscious of the solidarity we hope for. We always speak of this solidarity in firm, high-level and strong terms, but this solidarity requires the human warmth of acquaintance and exchange which is more important than rhetorical declarations.

The peoples of the Caribbean hope the countries preceding them on the path to emancipation will understand them at this, the dawn of their lives as peoples. This is realized by Venezuela and the Andean group countries, among others, which desire a total rapprochement with the Caribbean nations in order to achieve the true integration of the continent. This integration will truly be achieved when peoples have the governments they voluntarily choose, when peoples have a sincere and profound democratic existence and when men feel their rulers represent them--not only because their rulers received their votes, but because they are trying to mold, realize and project the people's aspirations, desires and hopes. For this reason, the path to the integration of our continent is democracy, liberty, life with dignity, and full and total respect for human rights in order to achieve the common good through social justice.

We Venezuelans and the government I head are completely prepared to extend this solidarity in every sense within broad limits in an attempt to find conditions and occasions that will enable the democratic system--which can be improved in each of its successive experiences--to find a home in all nations, not just rich nations or in nations possessing abundant resources. We are also talking about nations which, even if their resources are meager, always have populations capable of developing those resources in order to live better than they do today and of striving for a better quality of life than that which they have today.

INTERIOR MINISTER ANALYZES FIRST 9 MONTHS OF ADMINISTRATION

PA030435 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2250 GMT 2 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 2 Dec (EFE)--A year after President Luis Herrera Campins' election, the electoral promises made by his campaign office still stand. This statement was made by Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca in an interview published today in DIARIO DE CARACAS.

According to Montes de Oca, chief of Herrera's election campaign, the promises made to the people have not been fulfilled yet because there is an absence of basic platforms for implementing plans in diverse economic, social and cultural areas of the nation. The minister admitted that Herrera's government has not met with the expected receptivity because it has taken many measures considered unpopular which only time will justify.

Montes de Oca is considered both by his fellow member of the Social Christian Party and his political adversaries as the most powerful man at President Herrera's side. In his opinion, the art of ruling does not consist of garnering sympathy but of carrying out fruitful work open to public criticism.

One of the strongest criticisms of President Herrera's government was in connection with the price liberation policy, which dealt a hard blow to low-income sectors. In this regard, Montes de Oca replied that it had been expected, but had to be done in order to reestablish economic order, which had been greatly affected during the previous 5 years. The complementary measures to diminish the impact of these measures--corrective, according to the minister--will come within a few days with the start of the operation of popular markets where products will be sold at very low prices for the poor sectors, while "liberated" price products are sold in stores and supermarkets for those who can buy them.

Definitely, the first 9 months of government have been very hard for President Herrera and his team, according to his closest minister.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SHAH, U.S. FREEZE OF IRANIAN ASSETS

Defends Decision

PA031952 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1930 GMT 3 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Dec (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said here today that Mexico refused to readmit the shah of Iran because it had to protect itself from the dangers of a conflict in which it is not involved. The Mexican president confirmed an explanation given to EFE by sources close to the Foreign Secretariat, who said the Mexican position was based on national security requirements. Mexico could not assume risks in a conflict in which it is not a party, the president said during a breakfast meeting with newsmen today. In view of this, the president said, the government was obliged to protect the country. The Foreign Secretariat announced last week that it had decided not to issue a new visa to the shah of Iran, a decision that stunned the world. Lopez Portillo denied today that the U.S. Government had exerted pressure on Mexico in this regard. He said he had made the decision himself. The closing of Mexico's doors to the shah caused surprise, particularly because Mexican authorities had repeatedly stated that the shah could return whenever he wished. The government has declined to comment further on the threat to its national security posed by granting a visa to M hammed Reza Pahlevi. However, Lopez Portillo's statement indicates that Mexico decided not to admit the shah in order to forestall a reaction from Iran.

Calls U.S. Move 'Hasty'

PA032155 Paris AFP in Spanish 2119 GMT 3 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Dec (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today said the oil exporting countries, including Mexico, will reconsider extracting their resources if they are just going to turn into depreciating assets. "Why extract oil," Lopez Portillo asked, "just to see it transformed into a monetary symbol as unpredictable as the dollar?" During a news conference, the Mexican president also said the decision to freeze Iranian funds in U.S. banks was hasty, and it affected the world monetary system. He noted that the ancient and novel mixture of politics, religion and oil constitutes a serious threat to mankind. The world is taking unprecedented risks, the president added. Any conflict in the Middle East would leave Europe without energy; no continent wants to take such a risk. Lopez Portillo pointed to the growing lack of answers by international organizations in view of the dangerous blending of politics, religion and oil.

VOLUME OF OIL SOLD TO U.S. TO REMAIN UNCHANGED FOR 1980

PA031618 Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 1 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Dec (AFP)--In 1980, Mexico will maintain its current volume of oil sales to the United States, Mexican Petroleum director Jorge Diaz Serrano said today. According to Diaz Serrano, oil sales to the United States, which are currently 84 perdent of Mexico's total sales abroad, will be only 60 percent in 1980. He added that even if Mexico wanted to increase exports to the United States, it would be impossible to do so because the additional extraction planned for 1980 has already been promised to other buyers. This additional oil will be exported to Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Spain and Yugoslavia, Diaz Serrano indicated.

CRITICA REPORTS 'IMMINENT' ARRIVAL OF FORMER SHAH

PA031603 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Dec 79 pp 1, 27 PA

[Text] The arrival in Panama of the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlevi, is considered to be imminent in view of a request made by the Panamanian Government as a contribution to a negotiated solution to the conflict between the United States and Iran.

Panama, as a member of the movement of nonalined countries, maintains good relations with the Islamic world, although it does not presently have a diplomatic representative in the Iranian capital. However, in view of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's moderate appeal to the parties to avoid an international conflagration and the fact that it is impossible for the former shah to go to Mexico or Egypt, the possibility has been raised that the deposed monarch may come, although briefly, to some part of Panama.

In previous months, representatives of the controversial former shah of Iran put out feelers regarding the purchase of Contadora Island, and there is every indication that the multimillionaire intends to increase business activity in Latin America. It was never explained why the purchase of the paradisaical island off the Panamanian Pacific coast fell through, but several tempting offers of capital could be forthcoming. In any case, Panama's "humanitarian plan" is reportedly aimed at finding a point of moderation in a situation in which war could erupt at any moment.

Foreign Minister Denies Rumor

PA031801 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1659 GMT 3 Dec 79 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 3 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Although a local newspaper reports today that the former shah of Iran is about to arrive in Panama and rumors to this effect are circulating throughout the city, the government--specifically Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores--claims to know absolutely nothing about this. When asked about the rumors to the effect Mohammad Reza Pahlevi was reportedly about to arrive in Panama, Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores told ACAN-EFE that "the issue has not even been mentioned." The director of the Immigration Department, Elias Castillo, said he only knows what he has read in the newspaper and that no visa for the ousted Iranian monarch has been requested.

The almost 100 banks and active financing centers in Panama, probably the best in the hemisphere, would allow the former shah to manage all his worldwide business activities by simply using the telephone.

On the negative side, it is emphasized that Panama's international image would be marred if it were to receive the ousted Iranian monarch and the country could be the target of reprisals by fanatic Arab commandos.

MATUTINO URGES READINESS TO HELP U.S. AGAINST IRAN

PA012129 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Dec 79 p 6A PA

[Rafael Angel Murgas article: "Threats of War"]

[Text] The problem which may lead to war began in Iran as a situation with minor world repercussions. No one thought the Iranian mobs could get excited enough to provoke a world slaughter out of rancor and hatred.

This is a domestic matter which should not affect the other nations of the world. Everything seems to indicate that the outcome may be tragic and have unpredictable consequences.

The U.S. Congress gave President Carter the power to issue an ultimatum to the Iranian Government to release the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran unharmed. However, it seems that the suicidal mobs of pro-Khomeyni fanatics are determined to start a war as a religious commandment. We pray to God that the threat of war will disappear from the earth. The time limit is invariable and precise. The last two decades of this century will be decisive in establishing a new world. The cause of god will prevail.

Those who are provoking the crisis must have a reason for bringing Satan into the conflict. Their actions are truly satanic. While nations are preparing to greet the new century, which millions of religious people expect to be the culmination of the excellence of faith, this warmongering legion of Iranian fanatics is brandishing the banner of hatred and cruelty against the nations of America.

A war against the United States is a war against the whole continent, not only because the United States is half of America but because all Americans have a single spiritual pattern: Christianity. Although the Iranians want this war to look like a political war, it has a religious essence. It is not a matter of contradictions in political theories. If that was the case the problem could be solved, because the world's politicians have a clear sense of justice and realize the consequences of winning or losing a war.

Satan is stirring Ayatollah Khomeyni's soul in his efforts to provoke a war that will deeply hurt mankind. However, in the end, Satan's maneuvers will be destroyed and Khomeyni's holy war will become a humiliating defeat that will establish everlasting harmony for the nations that love peace and justice.

We Panamanians must be on the alert to help the government of President Carter, who has always been our friend, in every way possible. We must help him as his good friends and neighbors in a continent that is hated by religious fanatics because it was generous in receiving the shah, who escaped the bloodthirsty hordes that wanted to reduce him to ashes.

We are not making these statements to attack the Iranian people. War seems imminent and it is good for all of us to understand what it means for the people of the continent, particularly the Panamanian people who are closely linked to the United States because of multiple reasons and interests.

HIGH-LEVEL SANDINIST DELEGATION VISIT PLANNED

PA291448 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Nov 79 p 8 PA

[Text] A high-level delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] composed of Tomas Borge Martinez, Bayardo Arce Castano and Edén Pastora, "Commander Cero," is expected to arrive here Friday morning.

We have learned from a reliable source that the purpose of the visit is "to disclaim" an alleged strain in relations between Panama and Nicaragua. A similar visit will be made to Costa Rica. Naturally, knowledgeable sources view the visit as confirmation "that there has been friction." Therefore it is almost a certainty that the visit of the FSLN leaders is intended to clarify matters "face to face and without reservations. [quotation marks as received]

Relations between Honduras and Nicaragua have deteriorated substantially in the last few days. Therefore it is believed that Panama will be asked to mediate with Honduras at diplomatic level.

Visit Postponed

PA301829 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Nov 79 p 72 PA

[From "La Llorona" column]

[Text] As expected, the national government has asked the Sandinists to postpone their visit to Panama. Following Cuban instructions, [consignas] the Sandinists yesterday fired several Panamanians who were holding military and government posts in Nicaragua.

MILITARY ADVISERS RETURN FROM WORKING IN NICARAGUA

PA010226 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The last Panamanian military advisers who have been training a group of Nicaraguan policemen for several months have returned to Panama. The last 47 members of the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade have also returned to the country. The brigade was made up of Panamanian volunteers who fought alongside the Sandinist guerrillas against the Somoza regime.

The Panamanian advisers carried out the important task of training the Sandinist police in the latest professional methods so they can undertake social protection work in that Central American country.

OZORES SAYS RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA 'EXCELLENT'

PA302009 Panama City Circuito RPC-TV in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Governmental relations between Panama and Nicaragua are excellent, Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said here this morning. He added that although contacts and trips between the two countries following the overthrow of Somoza have been reduced, this should not be interpreted as a cooling of relations between the two governments. The two governments are concerned about their own internal situations, Ozores said.

Referring to the postponement of the visit to Panama by Commanders Tomas Borge, Eden Pastora and Bayardo Arce, Minister Ozores said his office had received no official information concerning this visit through regular diplomatic channels. The planned visit was broadly covered by the press. He added, however, that the Foreign Ministry had received a note from the Nicaraguan ambassador in Panama concerning the possibility of a visit to Panama in the near future. The visiting delegation would include the three above-mentioned commanders and would be designed to strengthen the friendly bonds existing between the two governments and deny ill-intentioned reports published in the international press claiming the opposite. The Panamanian foreign minister said his office would give an affirmative answer to the note and that both governments will set a date for the visit.

Concerning the dismissal of 47 Panamanian members of the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade who remained in the ranks of Sandinist forces, Minister Ozores said the government does not interpret such a decision as an unfriendly act. He said that it is a matter of Panamanian citizens acting independently. They are therefore subject to the decisions of the Nicaraguan Government.

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE'S PARTY RETURNED TO POWER IN ELECTIONS

FL221543 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The People's United Party under the leadership of George Price has been returned to power in Belize in the party's seventh straight general election victory since 1964. Initial reports from Belmopan this morning said that out of the 15 seats declared so far, the People's United Party had won 10 and had a commanding lead in another. Final results in three other constituencies for the 18-seat parliament are yet to be declared. However, indications are that the ruling (?party) will end up with at least 12 seats.

EL SALVADOR

FPL GUERRILLAS CONTINUE RAIDS, KIDNAPINGS

Kidnap Coffee Producer

PA031800 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1732 GMT 3 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Santa Ana, El Salvador, 3 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Leftist guerrillas of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today kidnaped industrialist and coffee producer Ernesto Adolfo McEntee in this city, El Salvador's second largest. McEntee was headed for one of his shops in the downtown area when seven heavily-armed men grabbed him and took him to a vehicle that had been waiting with the motor running. The guerrillas opened fire at other cars circulating in the area and dropped thumbtacks on the road to prevent their being pursued. The FPL has been holding Archibald Gardner Dunn, South African ambassador to El Salvador, since last week.

Occupy Town

PA021741 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Nov 79 pp 2, 25 PA

[Text] Texistepeque, El Salvador--Approximately 40 guerrillas of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), who Friday evening seized this city 18 km from Santa Ana on the road to Metapan, spread fear among the people and destroyed property. It has been reported the guerrillas occupied this city from 1800 to 2000. Many people say they arrived at approximately 1800 in three pickup trucks. The guerrillas were armed and they posted guards on the roads north and south of the city to prevent any vehicle or person from arriving or leaving.

During the time the guerrillas occupied the city, they organized a meeting and forced the townspeople to attend. At the meeting speakers who identified themselves as FPL members asked for condemnation of members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization and the National Coalition Party. They also scored the present revolutionary government junta.

While the meeting was being held another group destroyed windows and doors of the mayor's office, the courts, the local military headquarters and other public offices. At the office of the National Telecommunications Administration, they ordered the office chief and an employee to leave their posts. They then cut the lines and destroyed the telephone equipment. At approximately 2000 the armed and hooded men fled in the pickup trucks toward the Costa Rica canton. No one was injured during the period the town was occupied. Only persons who were nervous as a result of their experience had to be treated.

Kill Former Mayor

PA010247 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Nov (AFP)--Jose Guzman, a former mayor of the city of San Martin, 17 km west of here, was machinegunned and killed today by a Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) guerrilla, who later made several anonymous phone calls to the local papers to report the incident.

According to the FPL, Guzman had been a leader of the now-dissolved Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), an ultrarightist paramilitary organization responsible for the slaying of peasants. It is for this reason he was sentenced by one of our cells, the FPL stated. The former mayor was driving his car toward San Salvador when he was intercepted and machinegunned. His 13-year-old son was with him at the time and was slightly injured during the attack.

Some 5,000 workers affiliated with the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation marched today through the streets of San Salvador, asking the government to investigate the whereabouts of missing political prisoners and to try former Presidents Arturo Armando Molina and Carlos Humberto Romero and their highest-ranking military leaders. The demonstration was held without any incidents, but several churches and public offices closed their doors for fear of being occupied.

JUNTA DENIES REPORTS ON NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS

PA301657 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 30 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran revolutionary junta denied here today that it plans to nationalize the banks. The junta attributed this allegation, which has been disseminated abroad, to "individuals interested in destabilizing the present government and preventing the structural changes promised in the armed forces proclamation" issued on 15 October, the date on which Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown.

The junta said it has not made any decision in that regard. It will study the alternatives for financial reforms in line with the changes contemplated in the army proclamation. The junta added that there is no reason to speculate on the devaluation of the Salvadoran currency, the colon, and recalled that the members of the revolutionary junta announced a few weeks ago that the net international reserves had not been greatly affected. They amount to approximately 500 million colones ($200 million). The junta explained that this eliminates the possibility of a colon devaluation and the adoption of other measures such as the freezing of deposits and the demonetization of certain bills.

A campaign by the extreme right has become evident here over the past few days. This campaign is aimed at causing problems for the new Salvadoran authorities. Unidentified Salvadoran factions have started to publish statements demanding that the junta act harshly against the extreme left. Within this framework, Gen Jose Alberto Medrano--former general director of the National Guard and accused of violating human rights during the administration of former President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez--has demanded the installation of a constituent assembly to give complete legitimacy to the actions of the revolutionary junta.

UDN DENOUNCES APPOINTMENTS OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS

PA011904 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Nov 79 pp 4, 55 PA

[Text] Mario Aguinada Carranza, secretary general of the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN), has stated that the UDN members who have been elected as departmental authorities will resign if irregularities committed in the appointment of governors and mayors are not corrected. He added that he presented a memorandum to the Interior Ministry in which the UDN denounced the following irregularities:

"The appointments do not reflect the approval of the forces participating in the country's present process and they do not represent the real force of the different organizations or their contribution to the struggle against the ousted gang. We have not broken away from the past. We continue to appoint persons linked with the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] and the National Coalition Party [PCN]. The appointments of the San Vicente and Usulutan governors are examples. It is impossible to appoint municipal councils that truly represent the people under these circumstances."

Aguinada Carranza added that the UDN is also demanding that the government comply with what it had promised concerning the rest of the appointments for the municipal councils, the integration of a departmental board with ample representation, the holding of popular elections, the existence of ideological pluralism in the municipal councils, the absence of ORDEN and PCN individuals from the councils, the acceptance of the 15 October armed forces proclamation and the common platform of the popular forum.

"Our members have been told to resign from departmental posts if errors and irregularities committed in the appointments are not corrected soon," he concluded.

JUNTA WARNS AGAINST RESIGNATIONS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILMEN

PA012231 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Nov 79 p 5 PA

[Text] The Interior Ministry has announced that municipal councilmen who resign from their positions will be guilty of "abandoning their posts," since they may be removed only by the junta. The announcement was made in response to public concern regarding the actions of some councilmen who have presented their resignations in the past few days. It was noted that junta decree No 7 established legislation making it impossible to resign from posts obtained by popular election. In addition, the decree confirmed the provisions of title 11 of the municipal law regarding disability, exemptions or leave. Since resignation is not listed as cause for failing to fill said posts, it cannot be accepted as such. Moreover, legal provisions state that municipal councilmen may not resign, but the junta has the authority to appoint them. The junta may also remove them and appoint replacements, the ministry stated in conclusion.

GUATEMALA

THREE MORE 'DEATH SQUAD' VICTIMS DISCOVERED

PA030058 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1827 GMT 2 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Three new victims of the so-called death squad were discovered yesterday in western Guatemala, where kidnapings and murders of peasants abound. The three victims were identified today as Patrocinio Lopez, Nicolas Halcon and Nazario Gomez Ixcotoyac, who were kidnaped 2 days ago along with Pedro Noalsoo Godinez and Jose Ambrosio. It is feared that the two other peasants will share the same fate as their companions. They were brutally forced at gunpoint into a vehicle that had come to the "maza" farm in Coatepeque, Quezaltenango.

According to spokesmen of the peasant leagues and labor unions affiliated with the National Committee of Labor Unity, the wave of kidnapings and murders has terrorized inhabitants of western Guatemala to the point that they have abandoned their duties for fear of becoming victims of the many armed groups active in the region. In the past week this subversive activity led to the death of three soldiers who were participating in the civic action program. When authorities raided the region there were several clashes and nine guerrillas were killed.

HONDURAS

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS CALLED FOR APRIL 1980

PA032214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1640 GMT 3 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 3 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran National Electoral Tribunal today published a decree calling for elections for a national constituent assembly on the third Sunday in April 1980. Over 1.5 million people who registered must go to the polls to elect 68 deputies in the 18 departments of Honduras. These elections will mark the end of the military government that overthrew the coalition of the traditional parties--Liberal and National--headed by Nationalist Ramon Ernesto Cruz in a bloodless coup in 1972.

STUDENTS LEAVE ONE CATHEDRAL, OCCUPY ANOTHER

PA021325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1530 GMT 30 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--University students who had occupied the metropolitan cathedral in Tegucigalpa vacated the premises today, but another group of youths yesterday occupied the San Pedro Sula cathedral in the northern part of the country. The cathedrals are being occupied as a means of pressure to force the government to permit the return of Jesuit priest James Franciscus Carney, better known as Padre Guadalupe, who was expelled from the country 1 week ago.

The San Pedro Sula cathedral was occupied peacefully. Certain university political groups have wanted to organize their eviction, but have been unable to do so because the police have cordoned off the area around the church.

Honduran church authorities, who have denounced the deportation of the priest as a violation of human rights and excommunicated ipso facto those responsible for his expulsion, have said they support the students' demands, but not their methods.

After negotiations with Juan Almendares, rector of the University of Honduras, the students in Tegucigalpa agreed to leave the church after occupying it for 72 hours. The people in Tegucigalpa have supported the students and heard open-air masses in the atrium of the metropolitan cathedral.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST COMMANDERS LEAVE FOR MEXICO, UNITED STATES

PA032133 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1547 GMT 3 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Several Sandinist commanders left for Mexico and the United States yesterday in search of economic aid for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. It was announced today that the commanders who made the trip were Jaime Wheelock Roman, minister of agrarian reform, Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez and Carlos Nunez Tellerez.

All three are members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist front. In addition to requesting economic cooperation, they will explain the situation which has prevailed in Nicaragua since 19 July when President Anastasio Somoza was overthron and a process of revolutionary change was initiated.

Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, one of the traveling commanders, is of Mexican origin, but the Nicaraguan state granted him Nicaraguan citizenship on the occasion of Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Vang Dong's visit to Nicaragua. Tirado Lopez joined the ranks of the Sandinist front in 1958 and served as a Sandinist guerrilla in the Nicaraguan mountains for years. He will take advantage of this trip to Mexico to visit his relatives.

GOVERNMENT READY TO BEGIN U.S. EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS

PA300107 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Nov 79 pp 1, 12 PA

[By Luis Hernandez Bustamante]

[Excerpts] The Government of National Reconstruction will soon begin extradition proceedings in the United States against the first 30 soldiers and civilians who worked for the criminal Somoza dynasty and committed a number of crimes. In fact, Attorney General Tito Castillo went to Washington last week. He was accompanied by Dr Augusto Montealegre, Sandinist People's Army prosecutor general, and Carlos Arguello, legal adviser of the ruling junta. They met the head of the legal department, [as published] the assistant secretary for inter-American affairs and U.S. Justice Department officials.

"We told U.S. officials and our attorneys in Washington that we are studying the results of the investigations and we are almost ready to begin extradition proceedings and to sequester the property of Somoza and his followers in that country," Castillo added. The revolutionary official said, "The visit sought to reach an agreement concerning the observance of the treaty signed by Nicaragua and the United States whereby the United States agrees to extradite criminals after routine procedures are carried out." The attorney general said U.S. Government officials were responsive.

He said papers for about 30 cases were being prepared, explaining that they are not in order of priority but as present circumstances warrant, because the principal responsible party is Somoza. Among the first extradition proceedings will be those against former General Revenue Director Carlos Dubon and former Housing Bank President Fausto Zelaya Centeno, linked with the heinous assassination of our martyred editor-in-chief, Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro; Gonzalo Evertz, a dark criminal and thief, and henchman Alesio Gutierrez, accused of the mass murder of our people.

Tito Castillo stated that as soon as Anastasio Somoza, Dinorah and Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero set foot in the United States, we are ready to present evidence for their arrest." He said the dossiers were drawn up starting in July so that when the extradition requests are presented, they will contain sufficient proof for U.S. officials to imprison the criminals and thieves who are in that country.

He said another important action was the freezing of sizable sums of money which the Somoza people had deposited in U.S. banks. He said $2.5 million that Heberto Sanchez' wife had deposited in a New Orleans bank was recently frozen. She was able to draw that money out of the Central Bank toward the very end. "That lady has brazenly filed suit against the Nicaraguan Central Bank and the U.S. bank in question. She will surely lose since we were within our rights to claim the money."

He concluded by saying that 4 million cordobas of former Finance Minister Samuel Genie's money was frozen along with other Somoza followers' money in Nicaragua. Dictator Somoza--who, together with his family, spent more than 45 years plundering--closed all his domestic accounts.

INRA'S WHEELOCK INTERVIEWED ON AGRARIAN REFORM POLICIES

PA031724 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Nov 79 pp 1, 4, 9 PA

[Pedro J. Chamorro B. interview with Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute Director Jaime Wheelock Roman--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) doing with expropriated land, and what are its plans?

[Answer] We administer two types of lands: land expropriated through decree No 3 and national land. The expropriated land totals about 1.5 million manzanas while national land is about 5 or 6 million manzanas. The expropriated land is almost all choice farmland which was dedicated mostly to export production such as sugar, coffee and so forth. The other is limited access land, that is, in remote areas, practically virgin land.

The mere fact that these holdings passed from persons and entities to a state organization of a popular nature is a very important principle of agrarian reform and it forms the important axis of state property. Administration is our basic task with all this land. We are trying to keep production units intact. That is, we are not breaking them up into parcels. It would be very difficult for us to say: O.K., we are going to break units up--that we would take a sugarmill, which at the same time is a factory, and break it up. Nor can we break up a tobacco plantation. These are established units. They are also extremely valuable properties located on the best land. We cannot permit a drop in their productivity. I would say the agrarian reform here in these lands is limited to administration, especially because we must insure production.

[Question] What about national land which would not suffer economically with an agrarian reform. Are you thinking of beginning a pilot agrarian reform plan, to begin breaking it up? Will there be proprietors? Or will they be collective farms?

[Answer] We have had some recommendations and experiences cited in this regard. We consider parceling unnecessary and to a certain degree, counterproductive. The best example of this is the Rigoberto Cabezas project. There land was parceled out. Each family was assigned 50 manzanas. What happened? The family was unable to sow all 50 manzanas, only 2, 3, or 4. There you had 2 or 3 manzanas out of 50 in production. The next 50 manzanas were quite distant and harvesting the crops from 100 plots was even more expensive than producing the crop. Besides, an infrastructure such as roads, electrification and so forth, which are really very expensive, was also needed. We have, therefore, concluded that we are going to use land that was not expropriated, properly speaking, that is complementary or virgin land, for collective production units where peasants will gather to exploit it. We would then have a central unit--houses, roads, silos, machinery--everything would be concentrated. Everyone would dedicate themselves to working collectively within a production plan. The INRA would do all the organizing, probably with the help of similar institutions which employ modern methods in other areas.

[Question] Are you referring to a kind of cooperative?

[Answer] Yes. It is what is called an "associative enterprise."

[Question] Who will own the land? Will there be land titles? Will the peasants participate in this enterprise?

[Answer] If the original nucleus grows, we will then open up more land. In other words the project will be expanded. When the first stage is completed, we will start another community. This will be accomplished without parceling.

However, within this collective area there would be another unit, let us say, of individual property or perhaps 1, 2 or 3 manzanas on which each family will be able to grow whatever it wishes for its self-sustenance, while working toward general production.

[Question] Who is going to pay them?

[Answer] There would be financing through the INRA and INRA technical assistance. They will then distribute the profit, after substracting housing costs.

[Question] There will be profits, then?

[Answer] Of course, and a distribution of profits. We can say that this is a superior form of agricultural organization. There are other, inferior forms of association which we are also going to use. Relatively poor peasants with insufficient lands, when brought together, can produce under better conditions. When they need a loan, we will establish a credit cooperative or a consumer cooperative with them. We will give them a "collective commissary" or a "machinery cooperative" when that is what they need and if they need a tractor, we will give them one. In other words, we will develop a series of "associative enterprises" until we finally help even the individual producer, which is what we are doing now. At the same time, we are administering all the expropriated estates, through "associative enterprises" in Waslala, the Rigoberto Cabezas project and other associative projects.

We are planning direct aid to the peasants. We have financed over 5,000 individual producers. The problem is that they do not produce enough and many of them lease rather than own the land. The owner, simply for having leased the land, immediately charges them one-half of the harvest. We are, therefore, actually financing the owner. This is a problem which we will have to solve in the future.

[Question] Will expropriation of private lands continue and if so, at what rate? In other words, at what rate do you believe the INRA will need to expropriate lands not connected with the Somoza family?

[Answer] This has to do with Nicaragua's geographic, territorial and economic conditions. We believe there is enough land in Nicaragua. The problem is not the scarcity of land, but production conditions. We believe the land we now have for agrarian reform is definitely insufficient, but the solution is not to carry out a more accelerated expropriation process. We must first solve the problem of the small producers who do not have enough land by acquiring idle land to expand the area they farm. The basic solution lies in opening up the "agricultural frontier" by using virgin land. There is a great concentration of workers on the Pacific coast due to a number of historic factors. In Masaya, for example, there are only 2,700 Manzanas, but 200 inhabitants per square kilometer. What can we do in that area? We could not solve the problem even if we expropriated all of Masaya. We must relocate human resources. Where is the best place to put them? In the areas where land is available. We are working on the basis of this premise. The first phase of our agrarian reform program is an administrative and planning phase. The second is to find solutions for the small producers and the third is to open up the agricultural frontier. Now, I am going to say one thing. There are some properties which are being most inadequately exploited and we will probably acquire some of these properties, leaving--in the event that some person may consider himself seriously harmed--an area which he can farm. Indeed, we may even help him or establish a joint enterprise in which we would pay such persons for the land or some of the buildings for as long as necessary. There are units in the hands of a single person which are excessively large and are being very poorly exploited.

[Question] True. Now I ask you this, Jaime: Does the INRA have the capability to exploit, in a better manner, the lands which it has expropriated and those which it will possibly expropriate in the future as you noted? I refer to administrative, physical and human capabilities.

[Answer] First of all, our problem is not only one of productivity, but also of concentration. We are most concerned about insuring that the "relocation" which we are going to carry out benefits the great mass of workers. The benefit to the people from use of the large expanse of land formerly belonging to a single owner must be greater than the impact that could result from a relatively poor administration of these lands.

There are very different cases. Almost all the Somoza properties were being very poorly administered and exploited. I can cite the case of "La Fundadora." Only 400 of its 20,000 manzanas were planted with coffee and productivity per manzana was only one-half of the national average. Somoza produced only 4 quintals per manzana where Costa Rica, under similar circumstances, had a national average of 40 quintals per manzana. There were some estates which were very well exploited. In those cases it is possible that production can be affected by a change to the optimum conditions of organization, but I feel that the effect will be really minor.

[Question] What can you tell us about cotton, Jaime? I understand that only 30,000 manzanas were planted this year. Will the INRA plant a great deal of cotton next year? How do the prospects of cotton in general appear to you?

[Answer] At one time more than 30,000 manzanas were planted with cotton. This figure is really excessive, because only some 170,000 manzanas of land--A-1 and B-1 land as it is called--is optimum land for planting cotton. What the use of the remainder actually did was deprive Nicaragua of profits due to a loss of foreign exchange, of credit and above all by the production of an inferior cotton. This also created a number of ecological problems. We believe that 170,000 manzanas is sufficient.

AGRARIAN REFORM INSTITUTE REPORTS ON RECOVERED LAND

PA020314 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Nov 79 p 10 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) has recovered 1,500 established productive estates comprising 1.5 million manzanas. The foregoing is included in the data provided by the INRA in official reports on the progress of the agrarian reform program presently underway in Nicaragua.

The INRA report emphasizes that these figures on estates and manzanas include only the land that is already under cultivation and is located in the most fertile parts of the country. In other words, the figures do not include land that already belonged to the state or that has been recovered but is not being exploited.

The INRA report also states that approximately 5 million manzanas are presently being exploited. Of these, 2.1 million manzanas are on estates of from 1,000 to 2,000 manzanas in size, that is, on large estates. Of these large estates that are presently in the hands of our people, 1,152,714 manzanas, or approximately 60 percent, belong to the state. It must also be noted that this 60 percent is located in the central Pacific area. It does not include 6 million manzanas owned by the state that are located in other areas and most of which are not yet being exploited.

Of the property owned by the private sector, some 40 percent is in the hands of medium-size producers, which cannot be considered to be a negative factor. The important thing is that large private landholdings, which represented the unjust aspect of the land-owning system, have been greatly reduced.

The same official INRA report states that 40,000 properties of less than 10 manzanas each have been located. This means that 26 percent of all Nicaraguan arable land under cultivation is in the hands of small landowners, which does represent a problem for agricultural production in general.

The small landholdings are located in northern and central Nicaragua and to a lesser extent in the area encircled by Managua, Carazo, Masaya and Granada, previously the location of Indian communities in the central Pacific area.

Finally, the INRA report says that the information and statitstics division of the organization's planning department is carrying out a thorough census on all properties that are now being administered by the INRA. The purpose of the census is to provide accurate data for establishing policies, plans and projections leading to a basic agricultural production and development plan for 1980-1981. This census has been taken by 72 persons who have registered 1300 properties so far. This effort has cost the government 200,000 cordobas. The data is currently being processed. It is hoped that concrete results will be available by late December.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW HOUSING OWNERSHIP POLICY

PA010026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The construction of housing in our country should become an activity in which both the state and housing occupants are involved. Considering the fact that housing is a social property and not merchandise which can be marketed, the Housing and Human Settlements Ministry is considering new policies under which a beneficiary will not be granted ownership of the housing but rather its permanent use.

A statement to this effect was made today by Housing Minister Miguel Ernesto Vigil, who said there should also be state participation, or a subsidy, to keep housing costs as low as possible. The minister said the Housing Ministry is planning that occupants will pay only 3 percent interest yearly for 20 or 25 year periods in new housing constructed in the various cities of the country. The minister said approximately 3,087 houses were damaged by past events, with some 20 percent being damaged [as heard] and the other 80 percent requiring repairs of various kinds.

The Housing Ministry has begun reparation in the former housing institute developments. The minister said the repairs are to be carried out in stages and contracts have already been signed for the repair of roofs, walls and windows. For this first stage of the work, the ministry has granted small contracts to members of the Union of Construction Foremen. Minister Vigil said housing repair has been started in the eastern sector of this capital, but the ministry does not yet have enough resources to complete all needed repairs.

LABOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS OF HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT

PA010311 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 79 PA

[Recorded statement by Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy--date and place not given]

[Text] Through the General Employment Office, a series of studies have been made to determine the levels of employment and unemployment. At the same time we have compared the figures with the official figures for 1977, for example.

We have already made calculations and have a very good idea of what the situation will be in 1980. In the industrial sector the rate of unemployment will be 43.3 percent, a very high rate. In construction it will be 10.4 percent. In transportation, storage, and communications it will be 8.3 percent. In commerce, unemployment in 1980 is estimated at 29 percent. In other words, 29 of every 100 persons who were involved in commercial activities this year [as heard] will be unemployed in 1980; 43 of 100 persons who were employed in industry will be unemployed in 1980. In services in general, 28, almost 29 of every 100 persons will be unemployed.

This should explain the great importance of attacking this problem. It will be impossible for the country to advance unless we first resolve this problem. For the country to advance it is necessary to formulate a program of more or less large investments which generate employment. This is what we are attempting to do.

[Question] Companero, in which Nicaraguan cities is unemployment highest? I understand that on the basis of that information the government will make plans to overcome this problem which it has foreseen.

[Answer] A preliminary study we carried out indicates unemployment is highest in Esteli, Managua, Leon and Masaya. These are the areas most affected by unemployment. To this we must add, moreover, that in giving these figures we refer exclusively to open and complete unemployment, but we must also consider a very large number of Nicaraguans who are underemployed. In other words, their low income does not permit them to satisfy all their needs. This is another problem which we are also considering and we are trying to establish certain measures by which we can increase their income by means of adequate employment.

LABOR SHORTAGE THREATENS COFFEE HARVEST IN NUEVA SEGOVIA

PA302150 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p 2 PA

[Text] Miguel Angel Borgen, spokesman of the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise (ENCAFE), has told EL PUEBLO that 100,000 coffee quintals may be lost in the Nueva Segovia region unless the labor shortage problem is quickly solved.

Borgen told us that leaders of the Farm Workers Association (ATC) of Ocotal met with Ruy Delgado, responsible for ENCAFE in the Nueva Segovia region, on Wednesday in order to solve the problem. As a result of the meeting, the ATC of Ocotal promised to try to find laborers. Leaders of the ATC and the Sandinist Workers Central in Managua also promised to form a brigade of laborers as long as they are given transportation and general regulations related to coffee activity are complied with.

Miguel Angel Borgen also reported that ENCAFE has installed 52 coffee purchasing agencies throughout the country in order to facilitate the marketing of coffee for producers. For this purpose, the country's coffee regions have been divided as follows: the Pacific region which includes Masaya, Granada, Carazo and Managua; the north central region made up of Boaco, Chontales, Ciudad Sandino and El Rama; the Nueva Segovia region made up of Esteli, Nueva Segovia and Somoto; and the northern region made up of Jinotega and Matagalpa.

The ripe coffee is being purchased at 541 cordobas per fanega in the Pacific region and the dry choice coffee of the northern region is being sold at different prices in each department. ENCAFE is purchasing a quintal at 500 cordobas in Matagalpa, 599 in Jinotega, 600 in Ocotal and 590 in Villa Sandino.

We hereby announce that beginning Tuesday EL PUEBLO will publish a column on coffee news with the cooperation of the ENCAFE information office.

SERGIO RAMIREZ EXPLAINS SPECIAL COURTS FOR SOMOZISTS

PA301417 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 79 PA

[Statement by Nicaraguan Government junta member Sergio Ramirez during a junta press conference at the government house in Managua--live]

[Text] Companeros: The Sandinist revolution and the national reconstruction government must solve the problem of the people who have been imprisoned since 19 July 1979 under all types of criminal charges connected with the old Somozist regime.

There are over 7,000 such prisoners being held in various jails throughout the country, although most of them are being held in Managua.

The national reconstruction government junta is issuing two decrees today to solve this situation of revolutionary justice. The first decree establishes the special courts and the second decree creates the office of the special prosecutor of justice. We are going to explain briefly the initial mechanisms that will be used to try these prisoners.

Nine special courts are being created by decree. In other words, nine courts are going be established with headquarters in Managua. However, these courts will have the power to try prisoners anywhere in the country. The members of the court will be able to go to Chinandega, Leon, Rivas and so on to establish their headquarters and carry out proceedings against these Somozist prisoners.

Each court will be comprised of three persons. The president of the court will be a lawyer or a law student in his last 2 years of study in any of the country's universities, and he must be over 21. The other two members of the court will be honest and respectable citizens of the community. As a result, we are going to have what are legally called collegiate courts comprised of three persons. They will be presided over by a lawyer and will include two citizens who can be housewives, professionals, workers or peasants -- honest and responsible members of Nicaraguan society. I repeat, there are going to be nine courts with headquarters in Managua, but they can go anywhere in the country. There will also be three courts of appeal comprised of three members. These appeal courts will review the sentences issued by the nine special courts.

A general coordinator of the special courts of justice has been appointed by the national reconstruction government junta. He is Companero Mario Mejia. He is the former deputy prosecutor but has resigned that post since we have asked him to be in charge of coordinating the special courts.

The accusations against these prisoners are going to be presented by the revolutionary state, the Government of National Reconstruction, through a special prosecutor's office under the responsibility of Companera Nora Astorga, here on my right, who has been appointed prosecutor by the national reconstruction government junta. This prosecutor's office will have the responsibility of levying the charges.

The names of the members of the courts will be announced beginning on Monday. We hope the nine special courts and three appeal courts will be established in December. However, we are probably going to begin with three special courts and one appeal court to avoid further delay in beginning these trials.

The defendants are of course going to have guarantees for their defense. We have two types of accused. First, we have theones who are already imprisoned in the country's jails. These people are going to be tried in chronological order. That is, in accordance with the date they were imprisoned. The Nicaraguan people should understand we cannot try all 7,000 prisoners on the same day. It would be physically impossible. That is why we are going by chronological order.

Second, there are some prisoners who might be released by order of the prosecutor's office if it finds they do not have any responsibility for the crimes or if there are no grounds for trying them. Therefore, there will be cases of prisoners that will not pass through these courts. Sandinist justice is based on true justice; those who are not guilty will be immediately released.

These courts have a special procedure outlined in the decree which can be read in the official GAZETTE tomorrow. It is an emergency process. The Sandinist revolution and the government want to have these prisoners tried as soon as possible without all the delays of the ordinary penal process in Nicaragua.

If these prisoners were to be turned over to the common courts many years would pass before all of them could be tried. They are going to be tried with all the guarantees of judicial process. When a prisoner is taken to court he has the right to appoint his own defense. If the accused does not want to appoint a defender, the state will appoint one so no one will be left without the right to defense. All lawyers will be obliged to accept the post of defender for any of the accused. Those lawyers refusing to accept cases without justified cause will be penalized by law, with the suspension of the exercise of their profession or with fines established in the decree which will be published tomorrow. The revolution wants all prisoners to have a defense.

These courts [words indistinct] are not creating new charges or penalties. The defendants are going to be tried for crimes already included in the Nicaraguan penal code. The sentences are also included in the Nicaraguan penal code. That is, the sentences cannot exceed 30 years of prison as established by the penal law of Nicaragua.

These are the initial explanations we wanted to give before answering questions on the subject of special courts. We want to add that these trials will be public and open to international public opinion. Any international organization wanting to see the operation of these courts is welcome in Nicaragua. Any human rights committee, any jurists committee or Amnesty International can come watch the operation of these courts whenever they so desire. The revolutionary government does not want to turn these trials into a circus or a spectacle. They are going to be public but discreet.

SIZE, MARKETABILITY OF NEW OIL DEPOSITS UNDETERMINED

PA022123 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Text] Vladimir Perez of the Natural Resources and Environment Institute (IRENA) has told EL PUEBLO that studies conducted by U.S. companies of our continental shelf indicate that there is oil in seven sites in the Atlantic and Pacific. Perez received the report on our country's oil prospects Friday from Shell officials in Nicaragua.

In turn, Jorge Jenkins said that although oil has been found on our continental shelf it has not been determined whether the deposits are marketable. Therefore we cannot say we have oil." He added that "IRENA does not want to create false hopes of an economic boom because we cannot conduct the studies needed to determine if Nicaragua really has enough oil to market." He also explained that the possibility of marketing oil depends on many factors: its quality, the depth and width of the oil layer and so forth.

Jenkins said that the people who know Nicaragua's oil status best are Anastasio Somoza and Carlos Dubon, who took all the data with them. Jenkins added that Nicaragua cannot afford the prospecting necessary to determine if we have oil. He said the cost of running an oil rig is $45,000 a day. He said a report in BARRICADA several months ago saying that we do have oil is sensationalist. Jenkins insisted on the need to impress on our people that it is impossible for the government to determine in the short run whether or not there is oil here.

It was also noted that several U.S. companies are interested in pursuing prospecting work on our shelf. One is Chevron, which has filed two requests. The government has not answered either of them.

BRIEFS

LITERACY CAMPAIGN FIGURES--The literacy census shows that 210,000 Nicaraguans are willing to teach the nation's 867,276 illiterates how to read and write. Approximately 7,000 brigades consisting of 30 people each are ready to undertake this great campaign. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA]

RAUL CASTRO MARKS 23D ANNIVERSARY OF SANTIAGO UPRISING

Description of Event

FL302226 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2057 GMT on 30 November carries live coverage of the commemoration of the 23d anniversary of the Santiago de Cuba 30 November uprising in support of the Granma landing being held at Santiago de Cuba's 26 July School City, the former Moncada barracks.

Black-and-white television coverage opens with shots of the crowd assembled on the school grounds. The announcer explains the events that took place on 30 November 1956. The ceremony begins as three members of the armed forces bearing the Cuban flag march in and stand before the army band. The band plays the national anthem. Among the officials presiding at the ceremony, PCC Politburo members Armando Hart, Juan Almeida and Ramiro Valdes and Central Committee member Vilma Espin are seen standing next to Army Gen Raul Castro.

An army officer comes to the podium and reads the Council of State order awarding the 20th Revolutionary Armed Forces Anniversary medal to all participants in the 30 November uprising. Immediately after, Ramiro Valdes, Juan Almeida, Vilma Espin, Celia Sanchez, Haydee Santamaria and Raul Castro present the medals to the 30 November combatants.

On the facade of the school there are a large Cuban flag and portraits of Frank Pais, Tony Aloma, Pepito Tey and Otto Parellada, Cuban martyrs killed in the uprising.

At 2117 GMT, Raul Castro walks to the podium and begins speaking. Castro narrates the events that led to the uprising, citing the main revolutionary actions. He refers to the life of Frank Pais and praises his revolutionary work. He gives a detailed account of the revolutionary actions, organizations, events and other important events that led to the uprising on 30 November 1956. He quotes letters written by Frank Pais on the organization of the revolutionary movement.

Castro then refers to the problems being faced by Cuba due to the capitalist world's inflation, which he says forces the country to pay excessive prices for those goods bought outside the socialist camp. He urges all to reduce purchases of goods in the capitalist world. He mentions some diseases affecting tobacco and sugarcane. He criticizes those in government who make false promises and attempt to deny their guilt in cases of deficiencies. He says: Let us stop the witchhunts and try to solve the problems using good sense. He blames those at the top for most problems and says they have to be responsible for the lack of discpline at work.

Castro refers to the case of workers who do poor work while at their assigned posts and good work in private jobs which pay more. He refers to cases in the peasant sector, industry and other places of employment where there are weaknesses and negligence for which the leaders are responsible. He says all leaders must do a better job of supervision.

Castro briefly examines the past 20 years of revolution and says the children now attend school in an atmosphere of peace. He says the fatherland asks them to overcome the difficulties, obey the party's orientations and work hard. He stresses that the lazy must be found and removed from the ranks of the working class. He ends his speech at 2217 GMT. After the 26 July hymn of the revolution is played, coverage ends at 2219 GMT.

Raul Castro Speech

FL302330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2117 GMT 30 Nov 79 FL

[Speech by Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, at the 26 July School City, Santiago de Cuba, marking the 23d anniversary of the Santiago de Cuba 30 November 1956 uprising--live]

[Text] Relatives of the heroes and martyrs of 30 November, combatants of 30 November, Santiago citizens: In meeting to commemorate one more anniversary of the heroic uprising of 30 November we have a new opportunity to reflect on the truth which has often been proved that in times of revolution, history and its protagonists are comtemporaries. The figures presiding over this city and anniversary along with the presence here of many of the participants serve to show the energy of an era in which years were decades. When these facts are dealt with, time does not put off or erase the memories. Far from this, the essence is pointed out in the stories along with the men and the liberated homeland, which are examples of the fertile collective project. Today I look on them and I can see them 23 years ago--precisely the same brief time lived by Frank Pais--as young men and women filled with hopes and dreams, some still tied to their parents' home and obliged to obey the discipline of school, while others had just begun their working life in modest jobs. They took up weapons to wage the first great battle of our revolutionary war, wearing for the first time the glorious olive green uniform. [applause]

Santiago de Cuba was not only the cradle of the revolution but also its forge, the crucible which has forged successive generations of revolutionaries and a nest of heroes, whom the party calls on us to honor. The hospitable and heroic Santiago never abandoned its children. It supported them in battle, opened its doors when they were persecuted, hid them when they were hunted like beasts and carried them on its back, wearing the glorious olive green in worthy and defiant attitude when they had given their last breath to the revolutionary cause.

Three and one-half years after having lived through the time of adversity following the Moncada, [barracks attack] the youth of eastern Cuba led by the unforgettable Frank Pais rose up in arms to support the survivors of that attack and the new combatants who were loyal to their commitment and unswerving in their beliefs, and under the same leader at their head, crossed the ocean in a small ship whose heaviest ballast was knowing that the homeland was being exploited, abused and humiliated. This could be done by a young person, who had just recently been an adolescent, because he supported himself on the often proved lineage of our people, represented by the men and women of this city, who closed ranks and risked everything to prevent the henchmen of tyranny from massacring their children as they had done following the 26 July 1956 [Moncada barracks attack].

In recalling 30 November, it is inevitable to speak about who was the spirit of that day, Frank Pais. The most charming aspect of Frank was his upright and diverse personality, the tremendous projection of that young person who forged under his leadership one of the best and most daring clandestine detachments in all of our history. He had the vocation of a teacher, the sensitivity to write poems to a dead brother and to play the piano with the same hands which minutes earlier or later would take on weapons more for the purpose of meting out justice than destroying. Frank Pais is the most genuine proof that from the fiber of refined and sensitive men, from youth with a vocation to teach, and even from believers who take their humanitarian beliefs from doctrines, frequently emerge heroes who live under the sign of their times. They model and firm up their ideas in the struggle which at the right time are used as examples for the masses and in this way become a material force.

At a little over 20 years old, Frank Pais had the makings of an authentic political leader, the maturity of a seasoned fighter, the combative fire of a veteran, the tenacity of a determined man and the personal bravery of a front line combatant. He was upright in principles, organized and demanding with a proverbial modesty, daring up to the point of recklessness with an uncommon political intuition. He was the type of man who deeply and definitively enters into the hearts of the people. Still an adolescent, he lamented the fact that he had not been able to participate in the Moncada [barracks attack]. He did have time to enter the history of our homeland and make a significant contribution.

Every combatant who fell was a harsh blow for Fidel. Nothing affected him more than learning about a life cut short by the fury of the killers of their own people. But Frank's death wounded him most deeply, resulting in his remarks, full of grief and sorrow, describing the hero in every way and stigmatizing forever his executioners--monsters, do they not know the intelligence, character and integrity they have killed?

The struggle in the cities is an integral part of our revolutionary deed. If this chapter is not better known and if some comrades are temporarily forgotten, it is because up to now we have not been able to systematize a project directed at preserving the memories and store up the events and then present a complete and total picture of the roles played by thousands of comrades who carried out innumerable revolutionary deeds. As we have already said on a previous occasion--we were able to make history, but at present we are still unable to write history. If we once again insist on this it is to request the assistance of historians and the art and cultural workers in this endeavor, and most importantly, the aid of the protagonists themselves.

One has to point out that while the Moncada assailants were in prison on the other end of the island, Frank Pais in Santiago de Cuba put together an effective action organization which later joined the 26 July revolutionary movement. The organization created in Santiago barely had ties with the 26 July [movement] which for known reasons was not born here. After that attack and the killing that followed it, Frank gathered together the best of the Santiago youth. But he did not search for his own different paths from those which led us to Moncada. He wanted to continue the struggle in whose beginning he did not participate, and when the conditions were created he put his combatants and himself under Fidel's orders in the most natural way and without looking for complicated solutions for continuity. Fidel, who knew his qualities, named him action chief of the 26 July [movement] and conferred on him almost unlimited power to organize the struggle throughout the country.

In the joining of these forces, better conditions were created to develop the revolutionary struggle. Greater prospects were achieved in Mexico in 1956 when Fidel and Frank, in addition to coordinating their activities, drew up a single plan for the revolutionary struggle. In these deeds we have one more example of those who were true revolutionaries and the possibilities which were opened for the struggle when the men who led the revolution mutually understood each other and made the common goal the guide for all their activities.

The organization created in Santiago de Cuba was part of the nucleus of all the clandestine revolutionary work. The directives drawn up by Frank Pais remained in force during the entire war and set the tone for all efforts carried out in this direction. If that organization was basically composed of elements from Frank's usual group--teachers, students and groups of young workers--who were characterized by their ability to carry out clandestine work, he always understood that such tasks could not solely be performed by a group of brave men capable of supreme sacrifice. This detachment had to be tied to the masses, especially to the workers, and supported by them.

Immediately after 30 November, along with the comrades who were on his staff, he worked intensely to extend the organization throughout the country and expand it, developing the militias, working in the worker sector and creating civil resistance. In this sense, in May 1958, in a circular directed to those responsible for 26 July [attack] he warns of the need to deepen the work among the workers, and he stated: It happens that we are forgetting about the importance of the workers. And after stating that it will be the workers who would accomplish the defeat of the tyranny, he stressed that it seems incredible how slight and superfluous our actions have been in this sector. We have to make up for lost time and devote ourselves, spreading out in all directions, to all trade unions and worker organizations. We have to flood them with propaganda which is guided and has information of substance for the workers.

Work places were found to be fertile soil for the revolutionary work directed by Frank. At ports, plants and workshops the seeds of the worker rebellion had been planted since the 1930's by the unselfish communist members. Now the struggle of the old combatants of the working class was joined by the young people who headed the last attack against tyranny and oppression.

Less than two months after having given out these instructions in a letter to Fidel, he tells of the progress made and insists on the possibilities that are opened by carrying out extensive work among the workers. In the letter he says that now that the situation has changed, it has been shown that a general strike is possible and that it is necessary and as important to work on this as on the actions which have been carried out. Continuing, Frank pointed out that he had been able to set up a worker organization with economic and propaganda independence. It is truly admirable that Frank had been able to fully perceive the basic principles of the revolutionary work among the masses. He had seen with great clarity the differences which necessarily have to exist among worker organizations and the insurrectional organization itself and he applied the precepts of political propaganda and agitation, which are indispensable and irreplaceable creative instruments in the revolutionary struggle.

Once the struggle had begun in the Sierra [Maestra], the clandestine organization existing throughout the country sponsored thousands of comrades in the revolutionary tasks. And through its structure they channeled the communications and contacts of the movement at the national and overseas level with the headquarters located in the Sierra. They provided the essential supplies and created the necessary conditions for access to the mountains by the members who were to join the ranks of the rebel army. Numerous cities became frontlines in the struggle where tyranny and its servants could never feel secure.

Fidel and Frank conceived this organization to function in the general interests of the struggle and above all else to function in support of the main actions waged by the rebel army. One can never forget that when our troops were still weak and its members did not number more than 30 comrades, Fidel asked Frank to send reinforcements of 50 of his best men. Such reinforcements were not long in coming, and shortly afterward a valuable contribution of a shipment of weapons was made. And with this our force grew and conditions were created to expand the radius of our operations. This allowed us to carry out the fight and achieve victory at Uvero, which as Che said, was the coming of age of the guerrilla band.

Those who shared those days with Frank recall that his hope was also to join the forces which were fighting on the front lines in the mountains against that army which he scorned and which was a mercenary army in its own land. And he dreamed of creating a popular army.

Twenty-three years from that 30 November we can tell Frank and also Pepito Tey, Tony Aloma, Otto Parellada and all those who fell, that there--in their beloved Santiago, within the walls of Moncada and along with the comrades who were part of his staff, with the men and women who followed his orders and fought that day in Guantanamo, Puerto Padre, Hermida, Tunas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio and Camaguey and who were quartered in many other places in the country--is that disciplined and hardened army he dreamt about, and that today in victory they are proud to have had chiefs and founders such as him. [applause]

Comrades, on occasions such as this one, it is not possible to speak of the revolutionary efforts as something purely historical. In every recollection of the deeds which occurred years ago, we feel the demands of the comrades whose heroic behavior serves as a model for the new generations and encourages them to redouble their efforts and close ranks around our party. The revolution over these 20 years has carried out an extensive and profound economic task. The advances in education, public health and other social activities are well known and is one of the most eloquent successes of this entire period.

In the production field itself, entire branches of the economy have been created out of nothing, and in numerous areas our production indicators have shown important increases. All of this has been the direct and immediate result of the unselfish effort of all the people, the workers and peasants. Nevertheless it is not our purpose on this occasion to review the achievements made in our economic development. At the moment the most important question is to become fully aware that we are facing serious objective problems resulting from the undeniable fact of the world economic crisis caused by the capitalist system. We are being beaten by a growing inflation which causes the prices of the products we have to acquire in this area to increase day by day at the same time that the price of our sugar has remained very low. The accumulation of these effects has damaged our economy at present to a degree greater than what we have seen over the past few years.

Along with this we have faced and are facing natural difficulties which have increasingly limited our capacity to maneuver. As an example we can cite the appearance of the blue mold which has affected one-fourth of our tobacco plants this past harvest, and which once again is appearing in some places in the current crop. The most recent of these natural difficulties is the sugarcane rot, which will noticeably affect, along with other negative factors, the levels of sugar production in the present harvest.

As a result the price of sugar--despite the fact that over the last few weeks it has shown certain opportune increases--is still below the average world price for sugar production. And this cannot compensate for the extraordinary price increases of manufactured and other products we import, as well as freight charges from the capitalist area. All of this has caused a reduction in our available financing and consequently diminished our purchasing power.

In this situation, the freely convertible currency which we can obtain from our exports and other income-generating activities in foreign currency are not sufficient to maintain the rate of development of the past few years. This has led us to reorient our resources and increase the degree of selectivity in new construction investments. We are also forced to try to guarantee the levels already achieved in some areas of social consumption, without at the moment trying to increase them at rates initially planned. To maintain these levels, we should concentrate our efforts and resources and respond in the most adequate manner possible to the vital needs of our people in those most deficient areas.

Earlier, Comrade Fidel pointed out how only a socialist regime with close economic relations with the socialist world, especially the Soviet Union, could have prevented the effects of the present world economic crisis from becoming an economic disaster for us. This would have resulted in bankruptcy for the country with its attendant hunger and high unemployment. It is precisely a socialist regime which allows us today to confront, with the effort of all, and overcome the present unfavorable situation faced by our economy and the world economy as a whole.

An exhaustive analysis follows to limit our expenses to their minimum and above all else to carefully select, in support of the economic and social priorities of our own social system, the purchases to be made in capitalist markets and the subsequent planned allocation of the available resources to those areas which best respond to our needs. In this sense, the resources will first of all be used to maintain the level of nutrition of the population--forcing ourselves to achieve the greatest possible increase in tubers and vegetables--and to supply an adequate supply of medicines, improve deficient services such as transportation, and with very small investments, repair defects in household appliances, especially television sets and other appliances.

We must work for substantial growth in the maintenance and repair of streets, roads, buildings, schools and housing by increasing the sale of construction materials to the population during the coming year. But we must not take this situation and use it as a crutch to explain all our problems. This has been done more than once using the really negative consequences of the economic blockade to which Yankee imperialism has been subjecting us as well as other foreign or natural factors as an excuse to hide our deficiencies and inefficiencies.

Let us not use the sugarcane rot as an excuse to hide the difficulties we are facing as a result of subjective factors which are our sole responsibility and which must be confronted with determination until eliminated. To these objective realities we have described we must add the lack of discipline and control, irresponsibility, personal conveniences, negligence and cronyism which, in addition to worsening many problems, impedes the solution of others and generates justified anger in broad sectors of the population. Moreover, these problems force the party and all the people to focus their attention on them and do not let us concentrate on the solution of essential problems which hinder the country's socio-economic development. As all the people know, the party leadership is trying to adopt rapid and efficient measures to bring about thorough and long-lasting solutions, starting with the policy of firmness outlined by Comrade Fidel and his proposals dealing with this topic. The ninth PCC central committee plenum held on November of last year devoted a large part of its time to examine these matters and decisions which must be adopted, permanent decisions in many ways.

When we talk about permanent measures, we consider that to implement them it is necessary to closely analyze all the factors involved which could bring about global, real and concrete solutions and not simply promote superficial and transitory campaigns. This does not solve anything and creates the appearance of intense, spectacular and demagogic attempts to lessen the population's resistance. [applause] This is totally allien to a socialist regime and the Marxist-Leninist principles on which the ideology of true communists is based.

The desire to quickly solve these problems should not lead us to improvisation, since we have proved that no isolated measure, no matter how just it might appear to be or even when it is so, will lead us to the real and radical solutions we seek. It must be understood first that the problems of our economic development and overcoming our weaknesses can only be rigorously tackled if one assumes responsibility based on the laws for building socialism. No administrative or propaganda directive by itself can automatically suppress vices which have become habits.

On the other hand, experience has taught us that in these circumstances, one has to avoid unilateral judgments, check excess enthusiasm and also beware of the superfirm individuals, those demagogic champions of firmness, those extremist, petit bourgeois who usually make an appearance in these situations to divert attention from their own guilt and weaknesses and [applause] appear to be flagbearers of firmness when in reality they are flagbearers of opportunism. By doing this they try to avoid having to explain their behavior.

For this reason, some elements could even commit injustices and, from one or another post, protect comrades who perhaps are less responsible than themselves. Let us be highly demanding, but let us beware of these champions of firmness. Let us be firm but just in our demands. Let us avoid witchhunts which are foreign to our methods, our moral values and our people's idiosyncrasies. [applause] In all this, the comrades responsible for mass communication must play a very important role, comrades who, in such circumstances, must fully inform the masses.

I have seen and heard interpretations of the opinions I stated on behalf of the party on 28 October. Some of them have hurt me deeply because they come from comrades who should be regarded as mature and who have demonstrated in some instances that they are capable of deeper understanding. It is not a matter of alining criticism to make all workers appear as if they do not fulfill their duties and all managers and officials of the administration as comfort-lovers and joke about things which should make us ponder.

In some instances, there are opinions that cannot be denied if an action is denounced or a practice condemned. And sometimes there is joking about those suffering on account of others. Discipline must be restored immediately in all areas. To do this, one must start with one's own behavior and behavior at the top. [applause] The workers should not be the ones to pay for the problems in the present situation. The revolution will demonstrate that the saying "the rope breaks at its weakest point," which we have not yet abandoned, will sooner or later become part of the capitalist past.

The truth of the matter is that there are numerous cases of a lack of discipline, unjustified absenteeism, a premeditated slow pace at work in order not to exceed the goals so that they not be upgraded if they are continually being exceeded. There are cases--above all in agriculture where, unlike the practice under capitalism when one had to work from sunrise to sunset, that is, exhausting workdays of 12 hours and sometimes more--today in which in one way or another, with one or another way of cheating, the workers cheat and harm themselves. It is something that is very prevalent. It appears that no more than 4 or 6 hours are being devoted to agricultural tasks, with the exception of the canecutters and perhaps some other tasks.

We know that in many cases the chiefs of brigades and chiefs of areas get together with the workers to meet the goal in half a day and then work the other half day at the farm of some small farmer nearby; or work slowly and meet the goal in 7 or 8 hours; or do the work of two or three days and report having done just one and later report the rest in other days when they are absent from the place of work to simply do nothing or devote their time to some other business that will increase their income; or exceed the goal in 8 hours but report having worked 10 or 12 hours to cover up the excess that could lead to a revision of the goal. Sometimes this complicity with the chief of brigade or area goes further and instead of working to meet the goal, the chief reports having done it, taking advantage of the excesses of those working for him.

All this is done to the detriment of production, costs of the enterprise and the products which should satisfy the needs of the people. Sometimes we ask ourselves: In this country we do not even have tubers. Is this correct? It is a certainty that as long as we work 4 hours in the fields, we will continue to have no tubers for another 20 years. [applause] These tricks in agricultural tasks are also evident in industry, transportation services, repair ships and many other places. Cronyism, the buddy-buddy system and leaks of funds sometimes are rampant.

In all this lack of discipline, the principal guilty party is not the worker. The guilty parties are the leaders and officials of the enterprises who sometimes file false statistical information, falsely report that land has been prepared for cultivation or already cultivated, and production completed. They use and abuse the power of their posts and the enterprises' resources to solve personal problems and those of their friends. They lack the moral values to be firm with anyone. [applause] The leaders of all units and all of us are responsible for these weaknesses and negligence, for not having created the needed labor and wage mechanisms and for not having been capable of instilling in our workers a sense of organization and political and productive responsibility. These are matters being worked on by the executive committee of the Council of Ministers.

A new wage system is being developed so that salary effectively corresponds with the quantity and quality of the work and the product, so as to increase production and efficiency, exports and save resources. All this should be based on a substantial improvement in the organization and standardization of work. Great efforts are being made to complete economic mechanisms which would stimulate the development of production, especially in the countryside.

Likewise, efforts are being made to modify the labor laws. All this is being done within the requirements of the system of economic management, whose implementation should be a strong inducement to the productive forces which are currently dormant due to stagnation, idleness and underutilization resulting from the application of excessively rigid procedures. Management conducts the economic policy outlined by the party and higher organs of the state and government. The party needs it to be strong, honest and determined.

No one wants to discredit our officials. No one wants them to be blamed for something they did not do. On the contrary, measures will be adopted to increase their responsibilities and power. The enterprises' directors and administrative chiefs should have the power to act in the case of workers who do not fulfill their social duties. The administrators represent the people's interests and, in defending them, they should have the power to confront whose who are lazy at work and who try to get the most from society in exchange for the least work.

The party and government leadership will not tolerate some officials who do not fulfill their duty. We should demand fulfillment of duty from those who are lazy and inefficient, requiring material and administrative responsibilities. The authority of an administrative leader stems from his actions, from a life entirely devoted to work, from a lack of cronyism and acceptance of a modest life in accordance with his income. To be modest is to know how to become acquainted with the work force being supervised; it is to be open to criticism, to fulfill one's duties and be firm with others and with oneself, to cultivate friendship based on principles, to live with the people and, above all, to live in accordance with the remuneration received for his contribution to society. [applause]

It is not a case of petit bourgeois and demagogic equalitarianism which would be contrary to the functional efficiency of the leaders if they are not paid in accordance with the responsibility they have and the qualifications required for one or another post. All our people understand that the officials and cadres at certain levels require minimal conditions which are essential to their work, including the need for an automobile as an indispensable tool of work. The fact of the matter is that they should not abuse the prerogatives of their post and hierarchy, that they should not use them as if they were the owners of property created by and paid for by the people with their work and sweat. [applause]

If those things are placed under their supervision and management, it is to use them in their work and social well-being and not for their individual or family comforts. [applause] Residents of Santiago, more than 25 years have elapsed since the assault on the Moncada barracks and 23 years since the 30 November uprising, 2 decades since the people's triumph on 1 January, and the reforms that have taken place in our fatherland are magnificent. There is nothing left of the regime of infamy and exploitation which we fought at the time. The peace of freedom has arrived in Santiago at last, a city where its children study and grow happy and sure of the future and its men and women devote their energies to the creative effort.

If Murd Alley, Enramada, Garzon, Trocha, Vista Alegre, San Geromino and El Caney could talk, if the walls of the Moncada barracks, the classrooms of the high school, teacher training school and the university, the benches of the Cespedes Park and Marti Square, the bells of the cathedral and El Cobre, the fortifications of El Morro and the tiles of Santa Efigenia could tell us their history and years of struggle, we could see that there is no stone in Santiago that has not served as a pedestal to a hero. There is not a single minute in our history during which the residents of the eastern provinces have not struggled. No heroic page has been written without their blood.

Once more the fatherland appeals to you, this time not to take arms and contribute new blood but to overcome the difficulties of economic reconstruction, to support the party directives and move ahead under its leadership. [applause] As a tribute to the immortal memory of its glorious dead and on behalf of Fidel and the party, we call on the sons of the land of Maceo and all our people to wage this battle. [applause] The residents of Santiago, their party and mass organizations have the floor. All our people, the militants of the party, Union of Young Communists [UJC] and mass organizations have the floor. Let dignity and honor speak. Let courage speak. Let the spirit and revolutionary honesty speak. [applause] Let criticism of deficiencies be constant and may it reach all equally.

We know which is the correct criticism, true criticism, sound and constructive criticism if it is conducted in accordance with standards, time and manner--that is, at the right place, at the opportune moment and in the correct manner. We clearly distinguish between the criticism of the revolutionaries and the perfidious, insidious and slanderous attacks by the enemy or that which plays into the hands of the enemy. Those attacks, disguised as "criticism," must be opposed energetically wherever they emerge. [applause]

Every worker in this country has a place and a way to express criticism correctly. If he is a militant in the party or UJC, he can do it in his organization. If he is a worker, he can do it through his union, in production assembly meetings, at the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, at the Federation of Cuban Women, or at the National Association of Small Farmers if he is a peasant. He will do it to strengthen the revolution and not weaken it. We must not check the revolutionary criticism of the masses, but on the contrary, stimulate it. [applause]

Sometimes it is said that we should not publicize our faults and mistakes because in that manner we help our enemies. This is an entirely false concept. If we do not confront our mistakes and deficiencies courageously, determinedly, openly and candidly, we grow weak and help our enemies. [applause]

The continued battle against our weaknesses and faults is in the end a battle against our enemies, and we should always be ready to wage it.

The party, the UJC, the unions and other mass organizations have a great responsibility in this task and we call on them to wage this great battle together with our people. Let us fight with equal energy against our faults and weaknesses and against the remnants of the counterrevolution which are trying to make a comeback. Let us eliminate all our deficiencies and with equal revolutionary fervor put the disparagers and timid people in their place. Let the workers give all they can give. Let the cadres make their lives and work an example of dedication and laboriousness.

Before you, participants in the heroic 30 November uprising, as a tribute to the memory of the unforgettable comrades who fell trying to seize this fortress, as a tribute to all the comrades who have fallen throughout the country, before the courageous residents of the eastern provinces who have never allowed difficulties to defeat them and before all the sons of our magnificent people who have made a contribution to the liberation of the fatherland, no matter how small it might have been, we recall that no one has fought thinking of honors, that there is no better monument to the people's heroes than revolutionary work. [applause]

On this 30 November anniversary, once more it becomes evident that when one participates in a historic deed such as the revolution, nothing is forgotten and no one is forgotten in the future. [applause] Eternal glory to the 30 November [uprising] and its leader Frank Pais! Long live the eternal heroes of the fatherland! Long live Fidel! Fatherland or death, we shall win!

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV SENDS GREETINGS

FL031119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Dec 79 FL

[Text] USSR Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov has sent a message of greetings to Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Minister, Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz.

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I cordially congratulate you and all Cuban combatants on the commemoration of the day of the revolutionary armed forces of the Republic of Cuba. For us it is very pleasant to know that the FAR, which are closely united with the Soviet Armed Forces in friendship, are making a worthy contribution to the defense of their people's revolutionary gains and are serving with determination the cause of peace and socialism. I wish you, comrade minister, and FAR personnel new and great successes in political and combat training, in the strengthening of your fatherland's defense capability.

ECUADOR

ID CONSIDERS COLLABORATION WITH ROLDOS REGIME

PA012226 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Dec 79 PA

[Text] The decision of the Democratic Left [ID], expected next week on whether or not it will collaborate with the government of President Jaime Roldos, has been termed fundamental in order to define the country's uncertain political situation. Observers believe the collective resignation of ministers and high government officials has left the doors open for Roldos to freely negotiate the various ministries and positions with the political parties that are willing to work with the government. The ID decision will tell the government how other political groups will behave in the negotiations with the government and in the appointment of a new cabinet that will start working on 10 December, 4 months after the Roldos government assumed power. The ID leadership agreed in principle to collaborate with the Roldos regime, but the final decision rests with the ID National Executive Council. Those who oppose a pact stressed that the ID is taking a great risk by working closely with the regime. It was noted that any administrative attempt at collaboration over the next few months would bring it closer to failure than success because of the country's difficult situation.

PERU

NATIONAL CONCERN PURCHASES ROMANIAN TRACTORS

PA040421 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p-1 PA

[Text] One hundred and fifty Romanian-built tractors were sold to a national concern for $1,138,814, some 270 million soles, during the international Pacific fair. The 150 Romanian 4-wheel-drive tractors cost some 35-percent less than the 2-wheel-drive tractors on the national market. The Romanian UTB firm will install a network of tractor distributors in Peru and will supply spare parts and maintenance facilities in the nation's main cities. According to the same purchase contract, the UTB and the Peruvian firm Prominco will jointly give technical advice to purchasers and maintain a permanent supply of spare parts and maintenance shops. A group of Romanian factory technicians will arrive in Lima shortly to coordinate the establishment of the shops.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH POLISH OFFICIAL

PY031734 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 3 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Dec (AFP)--The meeting which Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez today held with the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Ryszard Strzelecki [as received] was the first of several which this Polish official will hold with local personalities. Strzelecki, who came to further increase trade between Uruguay and Poland, will hold talks with the ministers of economy and finance, agriculture and fisheries, and industry and energy this afternoon. A reliable source indicated that Poland, which is an important buyer of Uruguayan citrus, is interested in purchasing other agricultural products and will try to sell Uruguay some industrial machinery, especially agricultural machinery.